VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

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(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1237341

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ashrith shabhamuni

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/8/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Hyderabad

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is a land of immense diversity among multiple dimensions one of which is its intangible heritage of music.

In India, unlike in the west, the three components of Music, Drama and Dance are interlinked

① Carnatic music: Pertains to entire south India, which is influenced by Dravidian literature and mainly derived from Sage Bharata book

② Hindustani music:

Though, it is related to carnatic music in some sense, it is mostly influenced by persian music, sufism and Ghazals due to long duration of Islamic rule.

Regional variations:

① Meghalaya and Mizoram are influenced by Bhakti movement and the songs usually are related to Lord Krishna

② Goa and pondicherry show influence of portuguese and French music respectively.

③ Kathakali (Kerala) is accompanied with non-vocal and repetitive music.

④ Punjab: the region is influenced by drums and therefore any occassion, the music will be given in drums.

Due to increasing transport and communication and globalisation, the regional music and global music is getting assimilated into one another.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Before the advent of Gandhi, working classes are organised into trade unions and barely got involved Indian freedom struggle.

They had their own share of troubles like falling wages, rising inflation during wars and famines, rising expenditure of urban living etc.

But Ahmedabad Mill workers strike was a turning point in their contribution to freedom struggle.

(1) Formation of All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) under the aegis of CPI to act as pressure group in policy formation. (Lala Lajpat Rai)

(2) Congress socialist party and AIFWP are other political parties.

Contribution towards India's freedom struggle:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Starting from Non-cooperation movement till quit India movement, their contribution in public has risen

② Enlarged the mass base of Congress.

③ British-run industries were ocassionally boycotted led to loss of revenues to Britishers.

④ Huge influence of Russian socialism and socialist parties in the later phases of freedom struggle

eg> Election of Bose as president of INC.

Significantly increasing working class in freedom struggle had compensation for decrease in participation by women, students and government employees.

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tilak had died in August 1920, when Gandhi was rising as a national leader and the central node of Indian freedom struggle.

Differences between Gandhi and Tilak:

① Gandhi is a pacifist, while Tilak was extremist by nature, sometimes incited violence

② Gandhi would like to go by conversions and Tilak, will even go by force if needed

③ Gandhi, except of khilafat & NCM had never used religion in the struggle while Tilak used Shivaji and Ganesh festivals to teach & preach

(4) Tilak was never really in involved constructive programmes

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Similarities between them:

(1) Both of them are against the constitutional method of struggle i.e entering the parliament and begging for more representation and pleas, petitions.

(2) Both of them promotes gheraos, Hartals, strikes as seen in swadeshi & non-cooperation movement

Gandhi may not directly takeover the leadership from Tilak, But as a part of Home rule league, congress was revived by 1918 and Gandhi need not take stress, but continue with the revived congress.

Yes, it is continuation of the politics

4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

90% of GHGs ever emitted have been absorbed by the oceans. which lead to thermal expansion of water and rise in sealevels. Once the oceans are saturated with the heat, they might cross the tipping point to enter the new normal. from where it is not possible to revert back.

Consequences:

① Many aquatic species are unable to adapt to increased warming
↳ loss of Biodiversity

② Decreasing speed and efficiency of Atlantic meridional circulations (AMOCs) which decreases the circulation of heat and nutrients across oceans.

(3) Bleaching of corals, if completely bleached it is not possible to revert life back naturally.

(4) Equilibrium of freezing & thawing has been disturbed such that, a new sea level is being made a new normal.

(5) Increased intensity and frequency of weather related disasters as, climate-hydro cycle is disturbed.

There is STILL time & chance for humanity to act and bring the oceans back to the existing normalcy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Soil erosion and degradation is a looming cause of crisis in future which may decrease agricultural productivity and lead to desertification.

Soil amendment is the mixture of essential nutrients and transported soil to better the composition of sand, silt and clay which could reduce soil, rill & gully erosion.

Benefits:

1. Reclamation of degraded lands.
2. Decreased burden on existing fertile land.
3. Improvement in fertility
4. Increased productivity
5. Decreased erosion

Challenges associated :

1) May / may not be successful in the long term.

2) High initial costs.

3) Not all farmers are capable and rich enough to undertake it

4) Changing the natural composition in the region

5) High amounts of time and money goes into research and analysis.

Degrading conditions of soil and land is a cause of concern as we need to feed most populous country in the near future. Therefore, applying emerging technologies would be better to maintain self sufficiency.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Hybrid power plants are as the name suggests power plants where 2 (or) more different types of sources are used, Usually one renewable & one non-renewable.

Advantages of Hybrid power plants:

① optimum utilisation of space i.e wind mills interspaced with solar panels in the middle.

eg: Coal plants with roof top solar.

② Drawdown period and restarting period can be compensated by faster production like solar.

③ Moving towards climate goals reducing reliance on non-renewable resources

(4) Both sources can be complementary thereby, strengthening Power purchase Agreements

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Challenges associated :

(1) Large land acquisition is required, may run into 100s of hectares. Sometimes deforestation

(2) High initial cost inputs..

(3) Challenge such that both sources should be equally accessible

eg. A place abundant in coal maynot be abundant in sunlight.

(4) Less private sector participation in power sector.

(5) Employees should be laid off in non-summer months. in some places.

Shifting to renewable resources is the need of the hour and Hybrid plants can be 1st step in that direction.

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Van allen radiation belts deal with the heating pattern of land and water with changing heat in the atmosphere.

Due to rising temperature and Heatwaves around the world, their study had been in increasing focus.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Section 375A of IPC (Indian penal code) criminalises rape but without exception of marital rape. India is among the 32 countries where it is not criminalised yet.

Reasons for not criminalising:

(1) Marriage is sacred according to Indian ethos and religious institutions are against criminalising.

(2) Difficult to deal once accusation is made. for legal agencies

(3) Case burden is likely to increase among which false cases can also rise.

(4) Time frame of the occurence and accusation cannot be easily determined.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arguments to criminalise it:

(1) It is basic human right to equality.

(2) According to Navtej Johar Case, supreme court said woman's right to bodily integrity and autonomy is a Fundamental right

(3) Many developed countries have done it already.

(4) Against patriarchy.

(5) Case burden cannot be the reason to deny civil rights.

As law commission and 2nd ARC have suggested, it is better to criminalise rape in marriage and promote equality.

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Care economy is the economy and institutions relating to the care of oldaged people and orphans and child day care.

Challenges associated:

(1) No penetration in India, like in the west

(2) Mostly the NGOs are involved in care economy.

Eg. Helpage India (old people)
cry & smile (orphan children)

(3) Lack of Data regarding the stakeholders due to poor data collection mechanisms and immense population density.

(4) Lack of funding from government side to the NGOs.

(5) No culture of baby sitting and daycare centres in India except for metropolitan cities.

Steps taken in this:

(1) Amendments to the Juvenile (Justice & Care) Act, 2021.

(2) Old age pensions. (Shram Maandhan Yojana)

(3) Govt. funded orphanages.

(4) National Disabled policy

Changing the policy of Anganwadi centres from food, education to childcare and overall development would be beneficial for both children and their mothers.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pandemic had created many troubles for the poor in India, including in health and education.

Rapid increase in e-Education and teleeducation had increased the demand for electronic devices but also increased inequalities with respect to digital divide

Only 20% of children are gifted with electronic devices and therefore access to online education during covid.

This had caused learning regression and setbacks in majority of children across India.

Implications:

(1) Increase in inequalities.

(2) Perpetuation of poverty

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Murals are wall paintings, where the colours are organic and the paintings may/may not be preceded by sculpting the wall.

Mural paintings in south India have arrived from the North and through Deccan, especially after 5th century CE.

① Sittanavasal paintings :

↳ Tamilnadu
→ patronised by pallavas.
→ Jainist tradition
→ resemble the jain paintings of Ajanta and Ellora Caves.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Lepakshi and vijayanagara paintings:

↳ Andhrapradesh (Kurnool) and Karnataka (Hampi)

↳ Mix of Hinduism and cultural elements of Islamic and western traditions.

↳ Consequence and cause of cultural assimilation.

↳ patronised by vijayanagara empire.

(3) Nayaks

→ present-day Tamilnadu

→ closely similar to the paintings of vijayanagara with minor modifications.

→ last of the mural paintings in South India.

④ Cholas:

Though patronised wall paintings much have not survived.

Murals of south India offer a rich tradition of paintings with contiguity along with distinct changes in technique and theme.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19th Century was the transition phase for British empire in the Indian administrative sense.

Starting from the socio-religious reform movements, it ended in seeking independence and freedom.

Nationalism as a product of colonial modernity:

① Raja Ram mohan Roy: Father of Indian nationalism was deeply influenced by monotheism and modernity of the west.

② Macaulay minute of 1835 and wood's despatch (1854) have lead to spread to western education in India, along with christian missionaries.

(3) Many leaders who went to study abroad especially in London realised the exploitative nature of British rule in India.

(4) Ideals of Nationalism and patriotism were a product of -west in India.

Previously, No concept of Nation in India.

(5) Railways, telegraph and other communication systems helped in transmission of ideas from one place to another

(6) In a multi-linguistic India, English also bridged the gap between leaders of various language-origins.

But, at the same time, Indian nationalism was also a reaction

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

to British administration and economic policies:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Increasing interference into the relisious matters of Indians.

eg. Widow remarriage Act, 1856.
Abolition of Sati, 1829.
Age of Consent Act, 1891

② Frequent famines and apathy of British administration

eg. 1877 - Lytton was busy in Delhi Durbar during immense famine.

③ Realisation of true nature of British rule and publicity by early congress leaders such as Dadabhai Naoroji.

④ Clear discrimination against Indians in civil services and military jobs.

Culmination of Both reaction and reason of British modernity had led to creation of Congress, 1885

13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Environmentalism is an ideology where protection of environment is equally (or) more important compared to the local and regional development. This is especially led by NGOs (or) public spirited citizens (or) public themselves.

Following are some instances:

① Chipko movement:

Here, the movement was led by Sundaalal Bahuguna, where the movement is promoting locals to hug the trees and stopping their local authorities from felling.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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② Appiko movement:

The same strategy was used by locals in a village in Karnataka, where local ladies hugged the trees.

③ Narmada Bachao Aandolan:

The multipurpose project on the narmada river was being protested against because of:

(i) Large scale submergence of land.

(ii) Government denying rehabilitation and resettlement to the displaced people.

④ Tuticorin Copper Smelting plant:

Vedanta's copper plant in Tamilnadu had led to soil and water pollution in the region, causing number of diseases and casualties.

This was protested against and led to seizure of the plant

(5) Niyamgiri case (Odisha):

Bauxite mining was envisaged by MNC vedanta and BMC, odisha which was protested by local tribes, Dongria Kondhs, with support of Green peace, NGO. Finally, This led to abandoning of the project by supreme court directions.

(6) More recently,
Kerala government envisaged on K-Super rail project along the coastline, which caused public outrage.
This was followed by PIL petitions and social media criticism

As noticed, the environmental movements in India have changed their shape from hugging trees to filing petitions to holding accountability on social media.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Napoleon's ambitions to conquer and subdue other european nations' interests, especially of Britain had led to the policy of Continental Blockade in the European ports..

Opportunities to France and Napoleon (from continental blockade):

① British losing economically would automatically lead to it's naval and military weakening.

② France was not yet industrialised, so to promote growth of industries in France. by stopping cheap British imports.

(3) Gradually, Neighbouring countries would have to depend on France for cloth and other manufactured goods.

But such ambitions of Napoleon couldnot be achieved because of the following challenges:

(1) It was costing France alot in terms of economic and Human resources to guard all posts along the continent.

(2) He couldnot stop black market and smuggling of goods to France.

(3) British used ships of other nations, so that they won't be recognized at the sea borders.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(4) Napoleon himself had to depend on British goods and machines.

(5) British, an important colonial could not just be stopped by merely blocking ports..

(6) Led to infamous and unpopularity of Napoleon in Europe and also in France.

(7) Not simultaneously supported industrialisation. and the delay caused a huge cost on his resources.

clearly, challenges outweighed his opportunities and this had been one reason to the fall of Napoleon.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic paradox is a situation that the Arctic had been under permanent icesheets and no human population for almost entire history of earth but endowed with abundance of natural resources. such as oil and natural gas.

Although, the resources are evenly distributed, the larger boundary is of Russia and Russia is claiming a larger share of resources.

Resources present in the region are:

1. Mineral oil (petroleum)
2. Natural gas.
3. polymetallic nodules.
4. Abundance of Gold.

These resources are of exceptional significance in the coming years.

8 countries of Arctic council are claiming share in these resources. but the entire area belongs to. entire humanity and benefits should be accrued to hitherto marginalized and exploited countries

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cryosphere is a combination of all land forms from the icesheets. to the polar ice caps to the ice covered mountain ranges in continents including Alps in Swiss and Himalayas, where the land is predominantly covered with ice.

Due to changing composition of environment and climate change, there have been induced changes in the cryosphere; includes thawing of permafrost in Arctic.

Impacts of cryosphere changes:

(1) Melting of ice can create habitat loss of arctic animals.

Eg> Polar bears.

(2) Rise in sealevel, and by 2100 submergence of major coastal cities like Bombay, singapore, california, etc.

↳ leads to collapse of economies

(3) Glacier melting in continents. like Himalayan glaciers can create water scarcity in both India and china, most populous countries.

(4) Impacts on monsoon and increasing intensity and frequency of Hydrometeorological disasters.

(5) loss of agricultural and fishing economy.

(6) Thawing of permafrost may lead to resurrection of many dormant viruses & bacteria, which have potential to create pandemics.

(7) weakening of AMOC.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures to tackle the threat:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Mitigation:

(1) shifting to renewable energy, curbing GHG emissions

(2) Using EV, fuel cell and H_2 powered vehicles.

(3) Rehabilitation of animals under stress.

② Adaptation:

(1) water harvesting structures in traditional ways to prevent scarcity.

(2) climate resilient infrastructure in disaster prone and coastal areas.

(3) climate resilient agriculture, (rainfed and water efficient)

Sadly, the world leaders are seeing cryosphere changes as opportunity to create new sealanes and make new economic projects, this view of cryosphere must be changed.

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Major cities in India like Bombay, chennai, Delhi and recently Hyderabad are vulnerable to regular floods which is reminding us of the unsustainable development of cities.

Impacts of Urban floods:

① Submergence of low lying areas which usually are slums and lower class colonies.

② floods can create stagnation of water, breeding grounds of mosquitoes and communicable diseases.

↳ leads to burden on already overburdened Health infrastructure

(3) Roads especially the Tarones are vulnerable to wear and tear in case of water stagnation

↳ extra costs on state finances.

(4) Leads to traffic problems which may halt the local economy

↳ sadly are integrated with world economies.

eg. Mumbai, Delhi

(5) Difficulties in supplying relief and health services. including. collapse of PDS system because of sudden increase in demand.

Way forward:

(1) planned development and expansion of cities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) No-to-concretisation and urban green spaces must be encouraged in planning

(3) stringent action against the encroachment of wetlands and lakes

(4) Rejuvenation of eutrophied lakes with the help of public spirited individuals and NGOs.

Eg: Rajiv Malligavad of Bangalore.

(5) Excess storage and supply of food grains in the PDS in case of floods and other disasters

Urban floods are increasing with the vagaries of monsoon and climate change. So empowering of urban local bodies with finances would be right way forward

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand is a minor mineral in India and according to mines and minerals act, the guardianship of minor minerals is with the state governments.

Economic services of sand:

(1) Massive building structures are dependent on sand as fine aggregate in mortar

(2) Road development also needs sand as substrate

(3) Good amount of revenue is given to state governments as part of sand mine leases.

(4) Growing urbanisation requires more amount of sand in the coming future.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ecosystem services:

(1) Incase of flooding, it is the sand & silt which rejuvenates soils of agriculture thereby increasing fertility

(2) Riverbeds of major rivers also are sand abundant helps in soil-water equilibrium and ground water recharge.

(3) Sands in marshes and bogs are capable of holding heavy metals and toxic elements in polluted water

(4) promote growth of algae and nutrients, thereby Fish growth

Issues:

① Many state governments are involved in illegal and non-transparent tenders.

② Sand mining mafia, losing state's revenue.

③ No law enforcement
eg: DSP murdered in Haryana

Solutions:

① Local governments should be given power in villages and towns beside river banks.

② Stringency of laws and certainty of punishment should be increased by amending M&M act.

③ Putting limits on riverbed mining in dry seasons.

Uptill now, sand is only seen as economic value but viewing the other side would help in sustainable development

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Almost all cities in India are accompanied by slums as out growths, except for one city chandigarh which is incidentally a planned, thereby emphasizing the importance of urban planning

Issues with unplanned urbanisation:

(1) Important green cover which helps cities curb pollution are done away with.

eg: Reserve forests and community forests around hyderabad.

(2) wetlands are being encroached in the absence of law enforcement.

eg: Gurgaon & chennai.

③ Traffic on roads and increasing burden of metros and local trains.

eg: Delhi Metro needs to be rejuvenated immediately.

④ Rampant increase in land prices, making people to live in rented and unregistered houses (slums).

⑤ Trouble to carry on international and important missions.

eg: Diplomatic missions in Delhi.

⑥ Growth of legacy dumpsites and related issues eg: Ghaziabad legacy dumpsite.

Solutions towards urban planning:

① proper sewage and sewerage systems such that, floods are mitigated.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(2) Regular zoning and frequent updation of planning in public websites.

↳ Enduced city growth

(3) Bus and metro system should be such that, they are complementary to each other.

Eg: Ribbon sprawl (Gurgaon) = Metro.
Circular sprawl (Bangalore) = Bus.

(4) Promotion of PM-Awas Yojana to revamp slums.

(5) Health and education infrastructure should be evenly distributed to avoid unnecessary traffic.

5000 years ago, our ancestors in Harappa have built the best of cities with never before seen planning in roads and water systems. We can take tips from them as well.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Feminist movements have rarely seen light in India, also when seen, they are usually led by the upperclasses with almost no participation from the lower classes.

Reasons/Causes :

① By the time, women are empowered enough to start a movement, they are already endowed with reservations & support from the government

② Poor economic resources donot let the women of lower classes to come out & speak for themselves.

eg: Daily wage labour women

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Patriarchy still holds in poor families especially rural ones.

(4) Poor education and poor awareness about their rights to speak out first.

Changing Scenario in the last decade:

(1) Literacy rates have risen, most women are aware of their rights.

(2) Many people could come out of poverty and now can think of rights & equality

(3) Penetration of media and social media, mobile phones & internet.

Eg 'Metoo' campaign

↳ Increasing influence of west and their public protest culture

(4) Divorce rates are increasing, meaning increased independence of women

(5) fertility rates decreasing means increased say of women in marriage.

(6) Latest outrage and uproar and marital rape criminalisation in social media and media points to the increasing women labour force -

With Urbanisation & globalisation, feminist movements are taking new shape and form, with inclusive participation of all sections of women

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

- -

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1237341

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ashrith Shathamuri

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

27/8/22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Hyderabad.

Anoojidhoth

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

VISIONIAS

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7th schedule of the constitution deals with divisions of powers between central and state governments.

There have been number of instances between centre-state friction:

① Agriculture: many initiatives regarding agriculture are from centre's side including 3 farm laws but it is in the state list, which caused states' dissent in these laws.

② police issues and discipline

③ CBI issue: main argument against General consent of states. says that "police is a state matter"

④ Labour matters also comes under states' purview but centre has been involving in labour code making also

③ Cooperatives Ministry : Since Cooperatives is a state issue many states have condemned formation of ministry.

Need for revisiting 7th schedule:

① Many topics have not been mentioned in 7th schedule

eg = Cybersecurity

② Some topics distributed arbitrarily

Eg: Irrigation in state list.

③ Local govt's topics should also be given in the 7th schedule as recommended by 2nd ARC.

There is a need for cooperative federalism for nation's progress, but one step in the direction is to revisit 7th schedule.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) mechanism has already been in use in e-market places and online goods and service delivery. It has been effective.

It can be replicated for justice delivery in mainstream:

① Easing the standard of living and Ease of doing business and hence growth follows.

② Faster and effective as seen in consumer market, compared to conventional courts.

③ Decreasing burden of cases existing already, nearly 4 crore cases are pending in subordinate courts.

(4) Decreased expenditure for the government

Challenges with ODR:

(1) Not possible in case of criminal justice, as evidences needs to be examined

(2) Digital divide and digital illiteracy.

(3) lack of fast internet services across the landscape

Nevertheless, ODR can be imitated in mainstream justice delivery.

It can also be coupled with AI-based mechanisms for case assortment and segregation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7th schedule of the constitution has clearly divided the powers between centre and states. Since Independence, there has been rise in centre-state disputes:

① Finances: Most of the tax collection is in centre's hands. while responsibilities is in state's hands.
↳ GST has further favored centre over states.

② Misuse of central police forces to harass political opponents.
eg: Supreme court called CBI, "caged parrot"

③ Decreasing the powers of states by executive authority abuse
eg: AIS rules amendment, 2022.

(4) Issue of new all India services such as All-India Judicial services, and Environmental services.

(5) Overlapping of many trivial issues.

eg: Irrigation in state's list. while implemented projects on interstate river borders.

(6) Asymmetric federalism is also one of the reasons for centre state disputes.

eg: special status for some states.

(7) Issue of discretion of Governor as seen in West Bengal, Maharashtra etc.

Centre had been given more powers, such that, it can hold the nation together in the background of riots and partition. But now the same powers are creating regionalism. desired amendments should be made.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying is the process of exerting influence on the government and its policies, by the rich and powerful in the society. (or) by pressure groups.

Benefits of lobbying framework

(1) Mainstreaming the already existing phenomenon and legalising it would plug its holes.

(2) It improves Ease of doing Business by hastening the decision making process.

(3) Improves the holistic perspective in decision making process. thereby participatory governance

Challenges :

① Only the rich and powerful would have the ability to lobby the government policies

② There is a possibility of biased policy making for the lobbyers.

③ Government feels the pinch in sovereignty and decision making.

Pilot project can be setup. only for some sectors and non-critical domains and check the efficiency and compatibility in Indian decision making process.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ़्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are non-state voluntary organisations which can be state funded (or) crowd funded. They are formed for a common cause (or) interest.

Various issues through NGOs have reached the limelight:

(1) Tribal and environmental issues.

eg: Niyamgiri Hills case (Odisha)

(2) Political cleanliness and democratic transparency

eg: ADR, PRS etc.

(3) Human rights and political rights issues. eg: Bharat Muslimeen Mahila Andolan

(4) NGOs also work in sectors untouched by government

NGO.

eg: Helpage India - oldage Care

NGOs involve in the following which keeps them closer to people:

1. policy formulation & policy implementation

2. Own initiative, so more motivated

3. Holding transparency and accountability from government

   eg: Mazdoor Kisan Sangh (Rajasthan) - RTI Act

4. Grass root level knowledge and collecting feedback regularly

5. Reaching last mile public service delivery

NGOs are definitely a relief to the government because they act full time on a particular issue and relieve the state of time and economic pressures

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

UN had said that 21st century would be a century of mental health care, realising its very importance.

And so did India realise the importance of mental health and enacted Mental Health Care Act, 2017

Issues in Implementation:

① No awareness about mental health in India.

② Country has not still addressed many communicable and non-communicable diseases, where most of the government focus is at.

(3) Administrative apathy towards mentally disabled and patients of mental illnesses.

(4) Non-presence of certain drugs in Indian markets, which are important for treating medical issues.

Way forward:

(1) Mental Health awareness campaigns and letting know to people, that it is equally dangerous.

(2) Online service delivery with respect to health consultations and medicine supplies.

(3) De-hyphening stigma attached to it

As technologies grow and life becomes easy in physical sense but complex in mental sense, government forms should also change. Rising suicides during pandemic is a warning sign.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MGNREGA has been a stay of unemployed people during the Covid crisis, pointing to the importance of similar scheme in urban areas.

Need for a MNUEGA:

① Many skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled labourers and citizens are laid off in the pandemic

② Dwindling urban infrastructure as a result of rapid urbanisation.

③ Increasing urban population and growing population overall

④ It acts as social security in dire situations like pandemic

⑤ Success of MNREGA in poverty reduction

Areas where MNUEGA can be deployed:

(1) Building and capacity training in emerging technologies and data collection for skilled people.

(2) Child day care centres and orphanages and care economy can be associated with semiskilled people

(3) Unskilled as usually can be given employment in road construction and water harvesting structures etc.

2018-55 is the goldenage for India to reap demographic dividend and become a global power. For this, most of the labour force has to be utilised productively.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

BIMSTEC is an Indian ocean organisation which includes India along with maldives, Srilanka, Bangladesh, Thailand, Myanmar, and Nepal.

Economic aspirations:

1. supply chains can be diversified.
2. Decreased dependence on china
3. As a non-member of RCEP, India could reap the benefits of trade with BIMSTEC

security:

1. SAGAR (security and growth in the region)
2. India could use this a part of arranging Necklace of diamonds. by developing ports and infrastructure

(3) Countries' increased dependence on India may move them away from China.

(4) Interoperability exercises with navies and armies of the member countries..

Softpower of India can be utilised to achieve the desired objectives, as the countries in BIMSTEC have substantially shared pasts and cultures with India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Gujral doctrine says that "India doesnot except anything from small and weak neighbours but helps them whenever in need". It is the sign of a regional power. and altruism.

Relevance in present day:

① Nepal: India helped them setup democratically and in making of their constitution.

② Maldives: Help in infrastructure building and defense supplies.

③ Bangladesh: It has grown to be successful economy in textiles, other sectoral initiatives can also be supported.

(4) Srilanka :

As the country is fighting inflation and sovereign debt crisis, India helped them consistent moral support, lines-of-credit, infrastructural development, grants, and currency swaps.

In the background of covid, India also supplied free vaccines to neighbors under "vaccine maitri".

China and pakistan are impediments to India's growth and stature. and any altruistic initiative of India should be backed by strategic interest

Growth and development in the neighborhood also creates prosperity in India. Any mishap con poverty in the region also affects India adversely.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Officers of parliament include speaker, deputy speaker, chairman and vicechairman of Loksabha and Rajyasabha respectively.

Their importance can be understood by the level of precedence of ranking.

Role of presiding officers in parliament:

① Matters of deliberation can be lined up on the discretion of the presiding officer

② Deliberation and passage of bills would be done on the discretion of the officer. i.e, He tells whether its a Yes or No.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

③ They play pivotal role in interaction between legislature and president, i.e, any reports after deliberation in the parliament would be put forward to the president.

④ In case of defection, it is the presiding officer who take the final decision.

⑤ Any legal inquiry in the parliament premises and any arrests of the MPs can only be taken after the prior permission of the presiding officer.

Constitutional and statutory provisions for impartial functioning:

① Their salaries and allowances are charged on the state exchequer

(2) They can only be removed by the procedure in the constitution, not at the pleasure of executive or president.

(3) They are immune to disqualification in case of Anti-defection law, if they resign from the party.

Officers of parliament also ensure connectivity between both houses. The privileges and securities of the officers make their positions very robust and effective.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

62% of the finances go to the central government while 63% of the total expenditure is done by the states. This creates imbalances in finances and responsibilities. Finance commission is the institution to converge these imbalances.

Recommendations of 15th FC:

① 41% of the total taxes of the divisible pool go to the states. and 1% extra specifically for the UTs of Jammu Kashmir and Ladakh.

② This time, forest cover of the states has also been considered in giving/sharing out the revenues.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Model code of conduct had first time emerged in kerala state elections. It is not statutory by nature, rather it is just an agreement between political parties.

positives of according statutory status to MCC:

① Increasing use of caste and religious credentials for gathering votes can be curbed.

② Use of money and muscle power in elections, especially on ground before the election day.

(3) ECI finding it difficult to enforce with legal penalties.

(4) Without legal backing, any mishap during the electoral process is creating a blemish on ECI

Eg: Partiality etc to ruling party

Negatives of according statutory status:

(1) Polling and campaigning methods are constantly changing and frequent amendments would be burden on Legislature.

Eg: Social media

(2) Random cases would be filed including political fake cases, which would burden already burdened judicial system

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

legalising model code of conduct and establishing code of Ethics among the political parties would promote free and fair elections.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competition commission of India is a statutory body to ensure free & fair competition among different players in the market.

Need to revamp CCI:

(1) New and multiple forms of marketing and selling is taking place.

eg: Amazon, Myntra etc..

(2) Penetration of internet and digital economy even into rural areas

(3) To ensure that products are not being dumped in the name of flash sales and free sales.

④ To protect the local retailers who had been in the same retail businesses.

⑤ To ensure that no MNCs (or) digital players are being manipulated by their origin nations.

⑥ Protection of Consumers by virtually-unseen seller.

Way forward:

① Giving more teeth to the organisation for strict enforcement of law.

② Revamping the abilities and retraining the staff with required capabilities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) power to hold independent inquiries.

(4) power to take up suomotu cases.

(5) separate staff to enforce laws regarding market.

DPIIT came up with the platform ONDC (open network Digital Commerce) which would be an integral step in ensuring transparency in the market.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Even after the legislation of Whistle blowers protection Act, there have been numerous instances of threats and favours around the whistle blowers and RTI activists.

Need for safeguards in public sphere:

① Growing corruption despite various initiatives by central and state governments.

② Breaking the psychophancy in Indian bureaucracy

③ Many legitimate officers and subordinates have been victimised for whistle blowing

(4) Lack of transparency in department functioning such that atleast whistleblowers can bring out information if anything goes wrong.. and promote transparency

(5) Criminalization of politics had further effected whistle blowers

(6) promoting good values and protecting good initiatives.

Need of safeguards in private sphere:

(*) Though private sphere, is mainly concerned with themselves.

Some public delivery services are monopolised by some private companies, there arises the need for safeguards to whistle blowers.

(1) companies make violation law. for extra profits.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② As privatisation of services is being taken place in India, there is a need to monitor

③ Anonymous complaints if attached with right documents should be taken up.

④ Private corruption is also creating inefficiencies in the society.

⑤ Rewards to be given to the whistle blowers in case of crime gravity and size of the crime

Ensuring vigilance and surveillance at all offices and all levels is not possible, so better way would be to promote and protect whistle blowers to create a culture of intolerance towards corruption & injustice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperatives is formal voluntary organisation formed by a group of people with pooled in resources and common interests.

Reasons behind poor performance:

① Excess political interference in functioning, even day-day affairs.

② Some influential people buying shares in the name of family members, to gather extra votes in elections.

③ Misuse and diversion of excess funds.

④ Only large farmers get benefitted because they indirectly control investments from the cooperatives.

(5) Cooperative banks are having politically appointed chiefs, who have no knowledge in their functioning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Initiatives of the government for better functioning of cooperatives:

(1) Separate ministry of cooperatives. – such that they are promoted to become competition to MNCs like Nestle etc.

(2) Banking regulation Act, 2020 such that not only are cooperative banks under state registry but also under RBI's guidance and surveillance.

③ 97th CAA - constitutional amendment

Right to forming Coop is a fundamental right Ar. 19(1)(c)

Clear guidelines with respect to elections and working of the cooperatives

④ national policy on cooperatives.

way forward :

① Making elections mandatory every year.

② Only one vote per family instead of of vote per member

③ separate body to conduct elections.

④ reduce political interference in day-to-day functioning.

Cooperatives are the best weapon to fight poverty, create growth along with cutting inequalities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Healthcare system has been critical since ages and the criticality has again been expressed during the covid-pandemic

Gaps in healthcare system:

① Primary Healthcare:

→ Not present in urban areas.

→ very scarcely present in rural areas.

→ Excess focus on communicable diseases and maternity health

② Secondary Health care:

- Specialist care hospitals
- only present in district head quarters
- doctor : patient ratio is low
- Insufficient infrastructure

(3) Tertiary Healthcare:

- monopolised by private agencies.
- very few govt. Hospitals in tertiary healthcare
- multispeciality Hospitals, but only in state headquarters.
- High out of pocket expenditure

Benefits of public-pvt partnership:

(1) Required finances can be given by private, while govt finances are burdened.

(2) Use of BOT, BOOT, EPC for construction and maintenance of hospitals.

(3) provision of doctors would be better.

(4) They should be incentivised to setup hospitals in rural and backward areas.

(5) state-of-the-art technology.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

public hospitals = +ve result
~~+~~ve experience

pvt hospitals.
= +ve experience
-ve result → PPP

+ve experience
+ve result

Benefits :

① Best practices adopted in health care

② Decrease in out of pocket expenditure

③ wastage of public money would be reduced in maintaining doctors and Hospitals.

There is a need for radical revamp in the health sector, such that services reach the poorest people

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IPEF is a US-led initiative to create growth in the Indo pacific region and also create a platform for economic management. This contains 14 countries. including India

It includes 4 components:

1. Clean economy (Non-fossil fuel)
2. Resilient economy (Supply chain resilience)
3. Green economy
4. creative economy.

Benefits of IPEF:

1. whole world is moving away from china, this would be enabling Indo-pacific to do so.

(2) Realising new concerns and addressing them in post-cold world order.

(3) Support to QUAD & AUKUS economically, while they are strategic & security initiatives.

(4) Growing economics and trade in the region; as Europe and West are suffering the sideeffects of sanctions on the otherside.

Concerns with IPEF:

(1) USA could dictate terms in IPEF according to its own interests.

(2) It is not an agreement, but just a platform.

(3) Multiplicity and duplicity of frameworks.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) India wanting to be self-reliant and self-sufficient economy cannot subdue its interests.

(5) Criticism for creating blocks like in coldwar psychology by China, Russia

IPEF has the potential to create world class economies, but this cannot be possible by consensus and transparency which USA should adhere to while functioning.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

20. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

In the background of Emerging technologies, India needs to be expanding its technological capabilities to remain relevant with changing times and become a global leader (Rapat quen).

Priority areas :

① Fin-tech :

India is to-be most populous and home to largest no. of digital transactions. Countries like singapore, Nepal and canada are looking forward to adopt our UPI technology.

↳ The easiest and safest way to carry cash.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

② Data privacy and security:

In the new era where "Data is the new oil". India needs to promote data localisation and data privacy, and be a benchmark / reference other countries to look up to India.

③ Military technology:

Military hardware had almost become obsolete in peace loving states but it still is the sign of supremacy, therefore relevant boost to military tech is necessary

Eg Israel is looked up to by many big nations including India

↳ This includes Drones, new age warfare

↳ This also includes.

anti-missile system

Eg S-400..

④ Biotechnology and Nanotechnology which has the potential to clean up the mess that Humans have created

Eg: Bioremediation by nanobots

Eg: Climate resilient seeds and soil amendment.

⑤ In the growing digital era, India should also focus on digital technologies related to Education & health and work from home initiatives.

India has the largest no. of engineers passing out everywhere, right training to them can help India create new and disruptive technologies and leverage it in the international relations. for strategic Benefits.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1237341

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : Ashrith shapharnai

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

28/8/2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Hyderabad

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

VISION IAS

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISIONIAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Fiscal policy in other words, policy of the government with respect to taxes, expenditure, subsidies et al.

Ways in which inequality can be reduced:

1. Giving money directly to the public e.g. PM-KISAN.
2. Generating growth and employment such that inequalities would be reduced.
3. Employment schemes like MGNREGA

→ Giving money directly may not generate growth because, Money can be used for wasteful expenditure.

∴ Need to use Special purpose Money

→ Attracting investments, forgoing taxes, creating SEZs and NIMZs. can create growth which can create employment and reduce inequality.

→ Taxation on the High networth Individuals can be increased and more welfare schemes like PMAY, PM-GKAY, PM-ABJAY can be spent on such that

- pulling out people from poverty, Hunger can empower themselves to earn in future

→ Spending in education can also be increased in rural areas

Acc to Oxfam report, 10% of Indians get 57% of the income, which shows India is an unequal nation, which can be reduced by spending on physical & social infrastructure.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

40% of all lands in the private domain are in one (or) the other litigations, leading to halted economic operations and burdened judiciary

Benefits of land digitisation:

① Decrease of land encroachments on the poor by the "powerful" classes.

② Prohibition of land alienation of Tribals.

③ Decreasing burden on judiciary, so they can concentrate other important matters.

④ Boosting economy, as litigations are removed and using land for productive purposes.

⑤ possibility of land reforms 2.0.

Measures taken by the government:

1. Special purpose vehicles called land banks.

2. Satellite imagery and geographical information systems access to the govt offices and departments.

3. National land records digitalisation mission

4. Agri-stack as atleast the agricultural land records are digitized in the first place.

Simple things like land digitisation can go a long way and it is only a one-time operation. Today's ICT, AI and satellite technology have made it further easier to proceed forward.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, a heated political debate between PM and Delhi CM has brought the issue of freebies on to the fore screen.

Issues with freebies:

1. Consumption expenditure mostly not used for capital purposes.
2. Burden on state's exchequer.
3. Temporary in nature, It doesnot empower citizens to earn in future
4. Lethargic governance & electoral politics
5. Possibility of Inclusion errors.

Eg: Rythu Bandhu (Telangana)
- farming Subsidy is more for 100 acre farmer than 1 acre farmer

Subramanian case: supreme Court said freebies shake the democratic foundations but are necessary.

Benefits of freebies:

1. Cope up with Distress situations.
   eg: Garib Anna kalyan Yojana during pandemic

2. MSP & PM-KISAN to pull vulnerable farmers out of poverty.

3. India is a welfare state and It is the duty of the state to reduce poverty & malnutrition.

4. Nearly, ₹5 lakh crore of taxes are forgone in tax incentives to upper class people.

So, calling every freebie as wastage points to Elitism in society.

Supreme Court had recently formed a panel to review the issue of freebies

States, if not spent judiciously with no fiscal prudence can end up in Srilankan situation, which is again a burden of public through taxes and cesses.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Punjab's ground water Index is 171, which says for every 100 litres of recharge, punjab is using 171 litres, which is unsustainable in coming future

PM-Krishi sinchayee Yojana

per drop (Micro Irrigation) more crop

Har khet ko pani.

1. sprinkler irrigation
2. Drip irrigation
3. Nabard's Micro Irrigation Fund (MIF)

Benefits of Micro Irrigation:

1. Efficiency in water usage, agriculture becomes sustainable.
2. No depletion of ground water resources.

(3) No wastage of fertilisers like in flooded fields.

eg: Fertigation technique

(4) Less fertilisers reduce Expenditure burden on farmers, they also lessen the growth of weeds and Hence the need of weedicides.

(5) less soil erosion which is a looming crisis, almost 30% of Indias land is degraded.

Challenges:

(1) No training and awareness to farmers

(2) High initial costs, which farmers dont want to afford.

(3) Issues of rodents destroying micro irrigation pipes.

Never the less, Little training and education to farmers would make agriculture in India to start on a sustainable path without compromising food security

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India itself has 2 groups of islands in its territorial area and a long coastline which makes India credible to help small Island developing states.

Experiences and Expertise:

① Helping Maldives build the Great male connectivity project.

② ~167 GW of installed solar power capacity.

③ Growing manufacturing of solar panels in India

④ Increasing research and development in the renewable energy areas.

Eg: Hydrogen mission
Fuel cell policy.

Role in assisting PSIDS:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Training and skill development missions for their public in building disaster resilient infrastructure

② setting up of solar and other renewable energy plants. with private sector help.

③ Mobilising resources as a member of CDRI (Coalition for Disaster resilient infrastructure)

④ Food supply in times of disasters and they've very less. arable area to be self-sufficient.

Helping the small pacific SIDS maynot be beneficial economically but it increasing the credibility of India as a global power and uphold the ancient Idea of "Vasudhaiva kutumbikam"

6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Since 1947, India has followed a top-down approach in disaster relief and management which had not yielded much results.

Rationale behind the plan:

① Leverage the traditional knowledge about disasters and mgmt from the local population

② Bottom-up approach moves away from the issue of "one medication to all diseases" misconception.

③ Knowledge about local geography and cultural taboos..

④ Less burden on the govt and security forces in case of disaster relief

(3) Aapda Mitra – local disaster mgmt volunteers can work not only in specific disasters but also in problems like Covid.

It is a revolutionary step to move the disaster planning into grassroot level which is beneficial for all the stakeholders involved

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, an allegation had been made by a woman that she has been raped on metaverse and instances like these only going to get normal in India. As technology is used more for bad rather than good.

Internal security implications by EDT:

① Biotechnology: A single genetically modified seed with invasive properties could ruin the entire agricultural economy in no time.

② Nanotechnology: Spying and surveillance of security operations is possible by nano cameras, invisible to naked eye.

③ Social engineering made easy for non-state actors

to catch on internet and train them using AR, VR, metaverse technologies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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④ Artificial Intelligence: can be deployed by state actors at the borders by spending less and draining India's resources.

③ Internet of things:
Everything made automated, it has become easier for anti-social elements to create disorder.
eg: Bomb setting in public areas.

Technologies as above have made it easy to deter the security situation of India.
So India to be safe and sound, use the same and better technologies
Increasing Defense R&D expenditure is one step in this direction

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, India had signed a deal with philippines to Export BrahMos missiles, making India as a reliable Defence supplier.

Impediments in India's defence exports:

① Lack of research, development and innovation in defence sector.

② Till recently, the development and manufacturing was monopolised by government

③ Too many restrictions and lack of ease in doing business impeding private investors.

④ Institutions like DRDO are over burdened with research.

⑤ Better and cheaper alternatives are provided by Russia, Israel and USA.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Measures taken to boost India's Defense Exports:

① corporatisation of the ordinance Factory board, so that management is efficient

② 17 new defense manufacturing PSUs are opened

③ 100% FDI is allowed in defense manufacturing.

④ Defense minister's said, No right to protest in critical sectors, which includes Defense, so, lack of labour issues.

Majority of Indian defense Expenditure goes into salaries and pensions, which should be diverted to research and development.

America's loss in Afghanistan - pointed that sheer numbers of Expenditure donot make them superior power.

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Keppler's Syndrome says, debris in space is only bound to increase exponentially, which is a crisis and hinderance for future's scientific and man-space expeditions

Issues with space debris:

① Detrimental to existing satellites which could cut down entire communication systems. and Halt Economies

② No consensus among the countries.

③ Only bound to increase in future.

④ Harmful to astronauts in ISS and other manned mission.

eg> Gaganyaan (India-2023)

(5) Adamant Countries. like china are continuing with Anti-satellite missiles (A-SAT) tests which worsens the problem.

(6) Defense surveillance, Border surveillance would suffer which is detrimental to National security

Recent Initiatives:

(1) NETRA : ISRO's space debris surveillance system to make collision avoidance manouvere.

(2) Japan (JAXA) recently sent a satellite to capture debris by webs.

(3) ESA (European space agency) also investing in this, to dock & remove.

While space is a Billion dollar industry, space debris is the next big place to be commercialised and many countries are trying to use it for gains.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, DPIIT has announced a pilot project of ONDC in major cities like Bombay, Bangalore etc. This has the revolutionary potential to democratise digital commerce

Benefits of ONDC:

① Monopoly of Large MNCs can be curbed. So that better distribution of wealth.

② Changing lifestyles and shopping patterns, putting traditional vendors on the backseat. So, ONDC boosts traditional retailers. morale and situations

③ Transparency between all the consumers and all the producers. So ill motivations can be curbed

(4) As it is a government site, better surveillance on foreign based retailers who involve in dumping of foreign goods.

(5) Ill-motivated filtered searches to promote some retailers is not possible.

(6) Poor and downtrodden from the rural & tribal areas can be connected free-of-cost.

Way forward:

Although, it is a noble initiative. Some challenges like Digital Divide, internet penetration and illiteracy should be addressed before its launch.

Online dispute Resolution (ODR) can be adopted to resolve issues between sellers and buyers.

India proved its credentials as a political democracy. steps like this also make it a vibrant Economic democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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www.visionias.in

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nearly 2 Crore people are directly Cor) Indirectly dependent on fishery subsidies in India. who mostly fall in the category of small and marginal farmers.

Negotiations raised at WTO:

1. Most of India's farmers are just around BPL. they need government help.
2. No mechanised fishing unlike the fishermen in USA, and other western countries.
3. Absolute amount of subsidy is much less than western countries but WTO is using the measure of percentage of GDP.

(4) Unfair to developing countries.

India has not signed the agreement yet but the global powers and majority nations have signed the agreement

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Since 2005, India had leveraged the benefits of PPP in roads, airports and other mega infrastructure projects, which boosted India's growth projectory

One of the methods of PPP is Hybrid annuity model which is a judicious mix of EPC & BOT

EPC + BOT (Annuity)

EPC ⇓ Engineering procurement Construction

BOT (Annuity) ⇓ Build operation Transfer.

Design by private → HAM Model (project) ⟹ Transferring to govt and maintanance to private

Construct by private → HAM Model (project)

Finance → 40% by government, 60% by private

Advantages of HAM:

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

1. Less burden of government i.e only 40% of the cost, that too can be paid in 5 instalments.

2. Designing and construction using state-of-the-art methods.

3. Since 40% stake is government, less scope for bureaucratic redtapism and lethargy

4. Maintained by builder itself for considerable period.

5. Toll collection by govt, so less chances of losses to private player and also less chances of exploitation

Decreasing interest in HAM:

1. Deliberately maintaining at cheaper quality, such that maintenance period is extended

2. Overused in India already.

3. Newer and innovative methods like monetisation of assets, (given vijay kelkar committee)

   eg: NMP by govt.

With changing macro economic conditions and changing economic situations of public, at large. investment models are bound to change. and Monetisation and Investment pipelines look more attractive in near future.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Minimum support price (MSP) is the pre-determined price for an agricultural produce at which the government has to buy the farmer's produce.

It has two objectives:

① To increase farmer's income

② To maintain food security

i.e. PDS-system fuelled by MSP-procurements.

Though the scheme started in the 1970s - It's becoming obsolete for following economic reasons:

① Nearly 75% of government expenditure goes to MSP-procurement burden of govt's exchequer.

② only 10% of capital expenditure in agriculture.

(3) FCI-godowns are overflowing with MSP-procured rice and wheat and sometimes wastage

(4) Regional disparities in FCI MSP procurement leading to extra costs on transportation of the procured produce.

(5) Majority of benefits being cornered by large farmers, leaving out small & marginal farmers.

Agro-ecologically Unsustainable:

(1) Places like punjab & Haryana overusing groundwater and producing rice (non-staple) for MSP benefits.

(2) causes exhaustion and soil degradation

(3) Ground water depletion

(4) Food security but no nutritional security to the public

(5) crops non-suitable to agro-climatic zones are taken up.

Eg: Sugarcane (Marathwada)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Better alternative approaches:

① PM-AASHA → Price support scheme
↓ → price deficiency support scheme
private stockist procurement scheme

⇒ should be leveraged such that only produce-cost and not extra transportation and storage costs fall on government.

② Diversify the MSP regime and reduce importance on rice, wheat. so that produce is diversified
↳ punjab soils may regain fertility.

③ spread of procurement should be evenly distributed across India

Excess rice grains in FCI-godowns had to be sent to biofuel making meaning procurement was wasted.

Revamping the MSP regime would help the government, farmers and environment equally.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

FCI godowns have a capacity of 56 lakh metric tonnes but the procurement of rice and wheat everywhere reaches up to 60-70 lakh metric tonnes.

On the other side of the coin, there exists people who are dying out of Hunger in India.

Measures to deal with excess stocks:

① It has been mandated that excess stocks before rotting down have to be diverted to National Biofuel policy.

② Buffer stocks also determine the MSP of the upcoming crop.

(3) private players are motivated and incentivized to setup warehouses, godowns and buy produce under the stockist scheme (PM-AASHA).

(4) Centre sells the stocks to states at the Central Issue price. which is around ₹2-3/kg rice with no loss to the state governments.

(5) MSP diversification such that crops other than food grains are produced.

India needs distribute the godowns and procurement evenly such that no waste of resources on transportation, storage, wastage is occured.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Despite India being at a strategic point in the Indian ocean, India could not leverage the situation by port development since independence.

Issues faced by ports:

① No conduciveness on the eastwost as it is emergent coast

② High turn around time (TAT)
India TAT = 1.1 days
Thailand = 0.7 days.

③ Small size of storage and cargo facilities.
China's ports are 10x size of India's largest ports.

(4) Poor clearance system and registration systems

(5) Poor rail & road connectivity to the hinterlands.

(6) Lack of private sector participation, until now.

(7) Poor skilling and capacity building of manpower in the large ports.

Remedial measures :

(1) Dry port development, to enable sufficient storage

(2) Riverine routes for transportation of inland cargo.

(3) Implementation of Sagarmala and Bharatmala pariyojana

(4) Privatisation of small ports and incentives to invest more in the development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(5) Mega ports can also be home to mechanised fishing vessels

(6) Integrated industrial development in the premises of the ports.

(7) Promoting ease of doing business by single window clear systems and reducing turn around time.

India has to leverage its long coastline to become a large economic power in the maritime domain

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to an Oxfam report, 10% of Indians hold 77% of wealth while bottom 50% hold combinedly total of 6% wealth. This points to glaring wealth inequality in India.

Income inequality causes.

Carbon inequality:

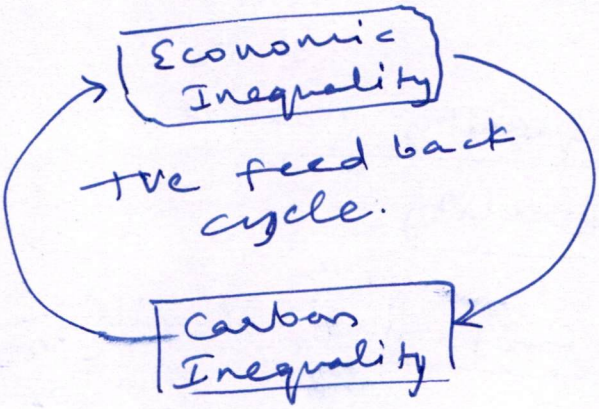
① Material footprint of the rich is much higher than the poor people

② Rich maintain multiple vehicles at a time, but poor cannot even afford public transport.

③ Rich & privileged run industries and gather profits, where poor work as daily wage labourers or contract workers.

(4) Household electricity consumption is high to rich people. creating more GHG emissions and carbon inequality

In this way, Income and wealth inequalities create carbon inequality which further reinforces the economic and social inequality.



Significance to address it:

(1) Rich grow richer at the cost of poor's development & carbon space

(2) violation of many sustainable development goals, SDG-1 (poverty) SDG-3 (Health), SDG-10 (economic equality)

(3) changing climate and GHG emissions may affect more on the poor. wrt. Health expenditures.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Ways to address the carbon inequality :

① Carbon tax : According to the polluters pays principle. which should increase exponentially with increasing emissions

② Perform - achieve - Trade:
Motivate the rich & privileged to invest in renewables, so that carbon space can be used by poor people.

③ DBT of carbon credits to Jandhan accounts of poor people, which could be sold to industries.

④ MGNREGA to be including tree plantation.

The issue of economic inequality goes beyond legality and an ethical issue of the entire Humanity. To protect the environment along with income security of poor is the need of the hour.

17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recent landslides in Himachal pradesh and Uttarakhand have killed nearly 30 people and this has become a regular phenomenon every year in the Hill states.

Causes of landslides:

① Poor environment Impact assessment before project implementation [eg:] Road & Tunnels.

② Fragile ecosystem and deforestation

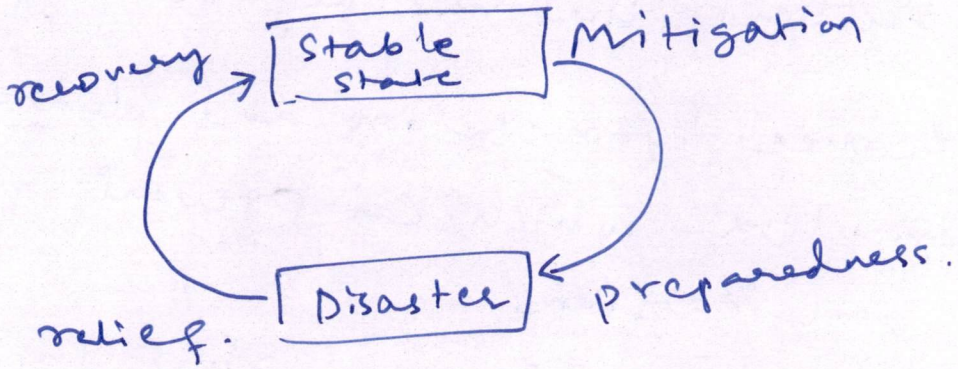
③ Karst topography in some states like Uttarakhand, melts by water.

④ Excess rainfall and increased vagaries of monsoons.

[eg:] 2022 - Cloudburst & landslide in Amarnath.

Impacts of landslides:

1. Lives and livelihood losses.
2. Infrastructure swept off.
3. floods by excess sedimentation
4. Glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs)



Issues in response of the state:

1. relief centric and reactive approach
2. lack of mitigation processes.
3. lack of preparedness, which only increases the death ~~toll~~ toll
4. EIA is being violated by the government itself

   eg: Breaking a 100km road into 10km each to avoid.

   Strict assessment

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Way forward:

(1) Relief: Dedicated force to deal with landslides especially in Hilly states.

(2) Recovery can be fast when destruction is slow, therefore adopt resilient infrastructure techniques.

(3) Reduce deforestation and plantation agriculture which can prevent soil erosion

(4) Build run-off the river hydel projects rather than large ones.

(5) Width of roads & tunnels should follow scientific norms and can be violated only in case of necessity

Eg: Border roads

lack of disaster centric approach may lead to wastage of government finances, destruction of pristine environment and loss of livelihoods.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Recently, china was in news for deploying Genetically modified Soldiers who feel less pain and take stress more compared to normal biological Humans.

Measures to be taken for smart border management:

① Use of Artificial Intelligence to find areas of frequent ingressions and setting automated robots in inhabitable conditions.

② Facial recognition technology, to identify potential culprits coming into India illegally.

③ All border crossing agents to be detailed profiling and maintaining data with border security forces along with vehicles data of exporters & importers

(4) Use of Geo-stationary and Earthobservation satellites, such that they always stay above India and its borders for surveillance.

(5) Using drones also as surveillance agents.

(6) As madhukar gupta committee recommended, laser fences can also be considered.

Measures taken by Indian government:

(1) Deploying AI-based mandarin translating device on the china border.

(2) Developing infrastructure rapidly along the LAC

(3) S-400 deployment as anti-drone and anti-missile system.

[eg:] Increased drone attacks on military bases.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Military warfare and Hardware is seeing a paradigm shift in technologies. adopting faster would protect India from Hostile neighbors with ease and less resources.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Money Laundering is the process of legitimising the black money (or) illegally earned money through various techniques and entering into the system as white money.

Globalisation and Money Laundering:

① Globalisation Eased the process of Laundering money. by increasing channels of transferring money abroad.

② Technology like crypto made the process very easy. Unregulated area.

③ Learning techniques online from the organised criminal groups online

④ Darkweb and Deepweb promoting ML.

⑤ Shell companies. in Bahamas. and other tax havens.

Measures to combat it:

International:

① Global convention of money laundering.

② Signing information exchange between India and nations like Switzerland, Bahamas.

National:

① stringent amendment to PMLA, 2002

② ED → given more powers regarding arrests and siezing assets.

③ Taxation on crypto. (30%)

④ Banks are compelled to record and give information to government on large transactions.

Money laundering still remains a large issue in the Indian economy as 40% of GDP value of Black money is being circulated in India

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20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Artemis Accords have been signed between the USA and some west european nations.

It has multiple components involved

(1) sending first coloured man and first woman into space

(2) More lunar missions.

(3) Outer space exploratory missions.

India's assumptions to be changed

Like:

(1) Monopoly of public sphere in space activities.

(2) Lack of coordination and cooperation with other countries

(3) India has not been a member of Artemis accords.

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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